

THE 25TH

NEWQUAY



URBAN COUNCIL

THE 25TH

ANNUAL REPORT
ON THE
HEALTH & SANITARY
CONDITION
OF THE
TOWN AND URBAN DISTRICT
OF
NEWQUAY FOR 1913,
TOGETHER WITH THE
ANNUAL REPORT,
OF THE
Meteorological Observations.

Printed by Order of the Urban District Council.

NEWQUAY:

Printed by HARTNOLL BROS., Bank Street.

NEWQUAY URBAN DISTRICT.

Area, 903½ Acres. Population, 1911 (Census), 4,415.

25th ANNUAL REPORT of the MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH for the year 1913.

*To the Chairman and Members of the
Newquay Urban District Council.*

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit to you my 25th Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary Condition of Newquay during the year 1913.

The health and general sanitary condition of the town have both been very good throughout the year, the absence of epidemic sickness being a marked feature, in view of the extensive outbreaks in other parts of the country.

The Isolation Hospital has been closed throughout the year.

The corrected Death-rate for the year is 10·1 per 1,000, as compared with the general Death-rate for England and Wales, of 13·07 per 1,000.

Few matters have called for special action in the past year, but in my Report I have drawn your attention more particularly to the declining Birth-rate, the increase in the illegitimate Birth-rate, the incidence of Tubercular Diseases in the district, and the results of Notification as regards Measles, as shown by the statistics of the past few years.

Good progress has been made in connection with the New Drainage Extension Works, but difficulties have been met with in tunnelling, which will cause some further delay in the completion of the work.

As this Report concludes my 25th year of service as your Medical Officer of Health, I take this opportunity of congratulating your Council, and the inhabitants of the Town, on the rapid and continuous growth of Newquay during that period, both as regards population and popularity as a Health Resort and Watering Place; and especially upon the greatly improved sanitary condition of the town during recent years, due to a great extent to the adoption by your Council of the various preventative measures, which have been suggested from time to time, aided by persistent effort on the part of the Sanitary Staff to carry out effectively the provisions of the Public Health Acts and other Sanitary Statutes, designed for the protection and improvement of the public health.

I am,

Yours faithfully,

February 28th, 1914,

ARTHUR HARDWICK.

GENERAL.—(AREA, SITUATION, GEOLOGY, Etc.)

Newquay is situated on the North-west coast of Cornwall, nearly midway between Bude and St. Ives, in Lat. $50^{\circ} 25' N.$, and Long. $5^{\circ} 5' W.$

At the 1901 Census, the area of the district was 311 acres, with a population of 2,935. On April 1st, 1902, the area of the district was extended to 1072 acres, by the inclusion of the whole of East Pentire Headland, and the land north of the River Gannel, and Trenance Valley, the persons included in the added area bringing the total population to 3,115.

Probably no Town in Cornwall has increased so rapidly in size and importance as Newquay has done in the past 40 years. In 1871, the population was 1,121; in 1881, 1,600; in 1891, 1,900; in 1901, 3,115; and in 1911, 4,415; the present estimated population being 4,750. In 1889, the rateable value was given as £6,402, the present rateable value being £32,377.

At one time a small fishing village, depending almost entirely upon the pilchard fishery for support, it has, during the last 25 years, rapidly increased in size and popularity as a Watering-place and Health Resort, its unrivalled sands and beaches and wonderful cliff scenery attracting thousands of Visitors every summer; whilst now that its climatic advantages are becoming better known, each year an increasing number of invalids and seekers after health and sunshine are making Newquay their winter residence.

The modern town of Newquay is built along the line of cliffs, extending from east Pentire Headland on the West, to St. Columb Minor Porth on the East. The cliffs average 100 feet above sea level, at the coast line, and slope sharply upwards from this point to the south, rising to over 200 feet at the highest part of the town. To the north and west, the town faces the Atlantic Ocean. On the south is the Estuary of the River Gannel, up which a large body of sea water flows at each tide, for over a mile, practically converting the town into a narrow peninsula surrounded by sea.

From its elevated position, Newquay is exposed to winds from the North and West, but is partially protected on the South and East. Warm and sheltered promenades are however available for invalids in Trenance Valley and along the banks of the Gannel, both in immediate proximity to the town. Numerous "Shelters" are also provided on the headlands and more exposed parts of the town, where air and sunshine can be enjoyed with ample protection from wind and rain.

The Meteorological Statistics for the past 20 years show that Newquay enjoys a remarkably high average of Bright Sunshine, the yearly average being over 1,700 hours, equal

to a daily average of nearly 5 hours; the average for the summer months being 7 hours, and for the winter months 3 hours. Perhaps the most distinctive feature of the climatology of Newquay is the remarkable equability of the temperature at all seasons of the year. There are no sudden jumps—no great change between day and night, or from month to month, and as a well-known writer has remarked, “A Canadian would think there was no summer, and say there was no winter.”

GEOLOGY OF NEWQUAY.

The rocks on the north coast of Cornwall, including Newquay, are for the most part of the lower Devonian series, chiefly “clay-slates” or “killas.” In Newquay, the “killas” is in many places overlaid with “blown sand,” and this with the porous nature of the underlying rocks, leads to a rapid drying up of the surface soil, even after the heaviest rainfall.

Mr. Clement Reid, F.R.Z., F.G.S., who has recently spent some considerable time in surveying the district for the Geographical Survey, writes thus in his Memoir, on “The Geology of the Country near Newquay”:

“About one half of the area described is occupied by more or less calcareous shales, slates and thin limestones, which, where unweathered, are of a uniform pure grey without any other tints in the cliffs, except for certain narrow bands of a pale green rock which may be a much altered volcanic ash. These calcareous rocks of Newquay seem to rest quite comfortably on, and to pass gradually down into, the Pteraspis-beds already described (at Watergate Bay). Upwards they change gradually into higher series of silty shales, having a slightly different character.”

“It does not appear that the marine shales of Newquay can be less than a 1,000 feet in thickness, and they may be much more.”

VITAL STATISTICS (Summary).

Area of Urban District	1072 Acres	
Population, Census, 1911.....	4,415	
Persons per house, as per Census.....	4½	
	1912	1913
Rateable Value (General District Rate)	£31,904	£32,377
No. of Dwellinghouses and Shops on Rate Book	1,177	1,223
“ “ “ (empty)	10	15
Population of Residents (middle of year)	4,600	4,750
Density of population (persons per acre)	4·2	4·4
Death Rate (gross) per 1000 inhabitants	11·5	11·3
“ “ (corrected for non-residents)	10·8	10·1
Birth Rate (per 1000 inhabitants)	15·8	15·1
Zymotic Death Rate.....	nil	nil
Infantile Mortality (per 1000 births).....	82·2	42·2

MORTALITY.

The total number of deaths registered was 54, viz: 28 males and 6 females. Of these, 6 were deaths of non-residents or Visitors. Estimating the population, to the middle of the year, as 4,750, the corrected Death-rate for the resident population was 10·1 per 1,000 per annum. The gross Death-rate for all inhabitants was 11·3 per 1,000 per annum, as compared with 13·07 the General Death-rate for England and Wales for the past year. The average Death-rate for the previous 5 years (including all deaths) was 10·8 per 1,000, and the average corrected Death-rate, 9·6 per 1,000.

The chief causes of death were as follows:—

Heart Diseases	7
Respiratory Diseases	3
Cerebral Diseases	7
Phthisis	9
Cancer	7
Senile Decay	4
Inquests and Accidents	3
All other causes	14

The ages at death were as follows:—

Under 1 year	3
1 and under 5	2
5 and under 15	1
15 and under 25.....	6
25 and under 65.	19
65 and upwards	23

Of the deaths over 65, 11 occurred between 70 and 80, 5 between 80 and 90, and two over 90.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

3 deaths occurred under 1 year. Of these, one was due to Marasmus, one to Meningitis, and one to Hæmorrhage of the Bowel. The Infantile Mortality, or proportion of deaths under one year per 1,000 births, was equal to 42·2 per 1,000.

ZYMOTIC DEATH-RATE.

No deaths were registered from Zymotic Diseases, during the year, this being the second year in succession in which the Zymotic Death-rate has been “nil.”

BIRTHS.

71 Births were registered, viz: 35 males and 36 females, including one birth registered in an Institution outside the district. The Birth-rate was equal to 15·1 per 1,000, the General Birth-rate for England and Wales being 23·9. The average number of Births for the previous 5 years was 70,

and the average Birth-rate was 16·3 per 1,000. 6 illegitimate births were registered during the year, being 3·4 per cent. of the total number of births registered.

Two facts stand out prominently in the above statistics, viz : the exceedingly low Birth-rate, and the high percentage of illegitimate births.

The General Birth-rate has been steadily declining for the past 30 years, the Birth-rate in 1912 (England and Wales) being 23·8 per 1,000, the lowest on record. For the same year, the General Birth-rate for Cornwall was still lower, viz : 19·98 per 1,000, whereas for Newquay (on the Census population) it was 16·3 per 1,000 only, as compared with 21·07 for the 16 other Urban Districts in the County.

With regard to Illegitimate Births, there has been a steady increase during the past three years, in the percentage number, as compared with the rest of the County. In 1912 the percentage for the whole County was 3·4 per cent. of the total births, the rate for the Urban Districts being 3·1 per cent. For the same year the percentage for Newquay was more than double, viz : 6·8 per cent. The figures for the past 3 years are given in the subjoined table.

Year.	Total Births.	Illegimates.	Percentage.
1911	75	4	5·3
1912	73	5	6·8
1913	72	6	8·3

Whatever the causes at work, underlying the above figures, it is unsatisfactory to have to record that, with a decreasing General Birth-rate, there should be at the same time an increase in the Illegitimate Birth-rate.

In the County Medical Officer's Annual Report for 1912, Dr. Burnett writes, in dealing with this subject ; " Speaking generally throughout the County, the death-rate of illegitimate children is about double that of legitimate ones." It is therefore satisfactory to find that as regards Newquay this has not been the case, but rather the reverse, the Infantile Mortality for the past two years being confined entirely to deaths of legitimate infants under one year.

POPULATION AND HOUSING.

The population of Newquay at the Census, 1911, was 4,415. Allowing for the natural increase, and the influx of new residents, the present population, estimated to the middle of 1913, is taken as 4,750.

The total number of inhabited houses at the end of the year was 1,223. In addition to these, there were as follows :

Unoccupied Houses	15
Stables.....	79
Garages	25
Hotels	8
Public Buildings.....	39
Lock-up Shops and Offices	56
Banks	3
Work-shops and Work-places	100

The general condition of the housing for the working classes continues good. During the year 7 new cottages have been built by private owners. No progress has as yet been made with the Housing Scheme, for which plans were decided upon last year, the sanction of the Local Government Board not having as yet been obtained.

The following plans were deposited with and approved by the Council during the year 1913 :

New Domestic Buildings	54
Lock-up Shops	5
Alterations to Domestic Buildings	27
Work-shops and Work-places	3
Motor Garages	3
Stables	2
Public Buildings.....	1
	<hr/>
	95

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

During the past year the town has been practically free from the ordinary Notifiable Infectious Diseases, 3 cases only having been reported, viz : 1 case of Diptheria, and 2 cases of Erysipelas. Measles and Whooping Cough are also compulsorily notifiable in the Newquay Urban District, though not elsewhere in the County, and of these diseases 18 cases of Measles and 1 case of Whooping Cough were notified.

All the cases of Measles were directly or indirectly connected with an outbreak occurring in a private school in the town, due in the first case to the importation of the infection by a boarder coming from an infected house in another district. The outbreak was strictly localised, and by prompt measures of isolation and disinfection no extension to the rest of the infant population of the town took place. No better evidence of the value of notification in checking and preventing the spread of infection could be afforded than the above instance.

The last general epidemic of Measles in the District was in 1907, 7 years ago, when over 150 cases were notified. During the succeeding 5 years, only 20 cases were notified, all mainly

visitors or children attending private schools. The children attending the Council Schools have been practically free from epidemic Measles for the past 6 years, and, as at the present time, there is an infant population of over 400 children, between the ages of 1 and 6, who have never had measles, their comparative immunity, in view of the extensive outbreaks in other and neighbouring districts can only be explained, in my opinion, by the protection afforded by compulsory notification, which has been wisely adopted by your Council in this district for so many years.

The Isolation Hospital has not been occupied throughout the year, but has been maintained in good order, and ready for use, if required.

PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1912.

Under the above regulations, 9 Notifications of Tubercular Diseases were received during the year, the total number of cases occurring in the district, so far as can be ascertained under the present imperfect conditions being 12, (including 3 deaths registered as due to Pulmonary Tuberculosis not previously notified).

In addition to the above, 15 cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis were sent to the "Tregwella" Nursing Home, from other districts in Cornwall, by the Cornwall Insurance Committee, under the provisions of the Insurance Act, for Sanatorium benefit, during the months from January to May. At the end of May, owing to the compulsory closure of the "Home" as regards the reception of tubercular cases, all the patients then under treatment were removed to their own districts, notifications of such return being sent in every case to the Medical Officers of Health of the respective districts. The patients at Tregwella were, at the request of the Cornwall Insurance Committee, placed under the charge of your Medical Officer of Health, and I think it desirable to state that every precaution was taken to prevent any annoyance or danger to the neighbouring inhabitants, if any such were possible, and further that the apprehensions excited in some quarters were not justified by any conditions then actually existing.

Seeing however, how persistently and strongly, during the past few years, the attention of the public has been directed by the Medical profession and the Press, to the infectiveness of Tuberculosis, and to the urgent necessity for taking every precaution against the spread of the disease, it can scarcely be expected that householders and parents should regard with equanimity, the introduction of a large number of phthisical patients in close proximity to their homes, or be easily convinced that the infectivity of a

disease dangerous in the individual when uncontrolled and under unhealthy conditions, practically ceases to exist (as regards conveyance of inspection to others) when the patients are placed under control in suitable buildings, where sanitary and protective precautions are strictly enforced. Meanwhile it would appear desirable that Institutions for the care and treatment of Consumptives should be removed, as far as practicable, from the immediate neighbourhood of residential areas, and that ample private grounds, with adequate shelter, should be available for exercise and recreation, in order to avoid the use of the public roads and thoroughfares for such purposes.

PHTHISIS MORTALITY.

9 deaths were registered from Pulmonary Tuberculosis, all deaths of residents, being 1·9 per 1000 of the present estimated population.

This is an abnormally high death-rate, particularly when compared with the death-rate from Phthisis for the whole County, which, for 1912, was stated to be 1·22 per 1000, the death-rate for Newquay for 1913 on the same (Census) population, being nearly double, viz : 2·03 per 1000.

The average death-rate from all Tubercular Diseases for the past 10 years including all deaths, was 1·31 per 1000, and for Pulmonary Tuberculosis only, 1·08 per 1000. Excluding visitors and non-residents, the death-rate from Phthisis only (residents) averaged 0·76 per 1000.

The following tables taken from the Registration returns for the past 25 years, shows the number of deaths from all Tubercular Diseases and Phthisis during 5-yearly periods, distinguishing, as regards Phthisis, between residents and non-residents as far as it has been possible to do so.

Years.	All Tubercular Diseases.	Phthisis only.	Residents only.	Non-Residents.	Average Deathrate. Residents.
1889-1893	13	10	9	1	0·94
1894-1898	12	9	7	2	0·63
1899-1903	24	20	14	6	0·92
1904-1908	24	21	15	6	0·79
1909-1913	29	25	17	8	0·76

From the above statistics, it will be seen that although the Phthisis death-rate for the past year was exceptionally high, there is no reason to suppose that the incidence of the disease is increasing in the district out of proportion to the increase in population, the average quinquennial death-rate shewing a slight decrease.

PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES.

In accordance with the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, visits of inspection are made in all cases where notifications have been received and the sanitary condition of the house and surroundings enquired into. Fumigation of rooms after occupation, by patients, or decease, is undertaken by the Sanitary Authority. The examination of Sputum, in suspected cases is carried out by the Clinical Research Association, and is provided for by the District Council, without charge.

Pamphlets and literature containing advice as to precautionary measures to be adopted against infection, etc., will also be supplied where needed in future.

SCAVENGING & REMOVAL OF HOUSE REFUSE.

The Main Streets and Highways of the District have been regularly cleaned, and daily collections of House Refuse are made, covered Sanitary Carts being employed for the purpose. Details are given in the Sanitary Inspector's Report attached. An improvement in the condition of the main thoroughfare has resulted, in the summer months, by the employment of additional Carts and labour.

DRAINAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

The sum of £220 has been spent during the year in maintaining and improving the sewers of the district.

NEW DRAINAGE SCHEME.

The work in connection with this Scheme, which was commenced in March, 1911, has been steadily proceeded with. The amount expended during the year has been £1,342, bringing the total expenditure on the scheme to the end of the year 1913, to £9,115. The first Contract consisting of 206 yards of sewer laid in tunnel under the Beacon, is complete, and has been in use during the year.

The second Contract, consisting of about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles of pipe sewer of 15in. to 21in. diameter, together with the necessary manholes and flushing stations, is also complete and in use.

The third Contract, which consists of about $\frac{3}{4}$ mile of 6ft. x 4ft. sewer laid in tunnel, is making steady progress, about 157 yards of tunnelling remaining unfinished.

It has been found necessary to extend the time limit for the completion of the works included in the Contract on account of the hardness of the rock met with, which has been chiefly of an elvan nature, with heavy veinings of felspar. The presence of water has also hindered the progress of the work to some extent.

Whilst the hardness of the ground met with has considerably retarded the completion of the works, it is in all respects conducive to the success of the scheme, and also to the economy with which the work is being carried out.

For the above report, I am indebted to Mr. A. D. Braggins, Resident Engineer and Assistant Surveyor, who kindly supplied me with the details required.

WATER SUPPLY.

An ample supply of water has been maintained throughout the year.

No complaints have been received as regards quality or deficiency of the supply.

The Town Water Supply is provided by the Newquay and District Water Company, and is derived from three separate sources, viz : (1) a main supply derived by gravitation from deep adits at Indian Queens and Ruthers, the water being conveyed by iron pipes to reservoirs at Quintrel Downs, and thence by 7in. pipes to Newquay ; (2) a new main supply at Trewollak, the works in connection with which were completed in 1908 ; the water from this supply is obtained by pumping from a deep shaft, the water afterwards being conveyed to an aeration and filtration plant in connection with a service tank and reservoir at Fairpark ; (3) a supplementary supply at Mount Wise, Newquay, obtained from a deep shaft by pumping.

During the past year additional measures for purification of the water have been taken by the installation of mechanical filters (in duplicate) in Trenance Valley.

PLUMBO-SOLVENT ACTION.

No cases of lead poisoning have been reported in connection with any of the water supplies, and the private wells in the town are all moderately hard waters, and have no plumbo-solvent action. All the pipes conveying the water from the source to the town are of galvanized iron, and the regulations of the Water Company prohibit the use of lead pipes in making connections from the mains to the houses supplied.

Analyses of the Town Water Supplies have been made throughout the year and the reports on samples taken in August and December are appended.

"Town Water"—August 8th, 1913.

		Trewollack and Mount Wise.	Quintrel Supply.
Chlorine	3.50	1.95 grains per gallon.	
Nitrogen (in nitrates)	traces.	traces.	
Ammonia (free) ... ..	.0005	.0027	" "
Ammonia, (albumenoid) ... ..	.0038	.0071	" "
Oxygen absorbed from } in $\frac{1}{4}$ hour	.002	.004	" "
Permanganate at 80 F } in 4 hours	.018	.020	" "
Total solid matters in solution ...	20.8	7.9	" "
Solids reduced by ignition to ...	7.9	6.4	" "
Poisonous metals, (lead and copper)	Absent	Absent	
Total hardness	11	4 degrees.	
Permanent hardness	8	—	" "
Appearance in 2 feet tube ...	Good Colour and Clear.	Good Colour and Clear.	

"Trewollack and Mount Wise supply"—

This is a water of very high quality and quite suitable for drinking purposes."

"Quintrel Supply"—

This sample does not shew the high state of purity usual in the Newquay public supply. I consider, however, it may safely be used for drinking purposes.

(Signed) BENEDICT KITTO.

"Town Water"—December 18th, 1913.

Chlorine	2.0 grains per gallon.
Nitrogen, (in nitrates)	traces
Ammonia, free ... ..	.0030
Ammonia, albumenoid ... ..	.0020
Oxygen absorbed from } in $\frac{1}{4}$ hour	.001
permanganate at 80 F } in 4 hours	.007
Total solid matter in solution ...	8.8
Solid matter reduced by ignition to ...	4.6
Hardness	4 degrees
Poisonous metals (lead and copper) ...	Absent
Appearance in 2 feet tube	Good, Clear.

The above analysis shows the purity of the supply to be well-maintained.

(Signed) BENEDICT KITTO.

INSPECTIONS, etc.

SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

Four Slaughter Houses are now in use in the district, one having been discontinued since last year.

Regular visits and inspections have been made throughout the year, and the premises and conditions generally have been found satisfactory.

In one case, information was received of a bullock having been slaughtered, suspected to be suffering from Tuberculosis. On inspection, this was found to be the case, and the carcase was accordingly condemned, and ordered to be destroyed and buried.

DAIRIES, COWSHED AND MILKSHOPS.

The Dairies in the District are 6 in number. These are registered, and are regularly visited and inspected. All have been found to be in good order, and no complaints have been received as to their sanitary condition, or the quality of milk supplied.

The Milkshops have also been regularly inspected, and found in good order.

All sellers of Milk within the district are now required to be registered and during the past year, 17 sellers of milk, having dairies outside the district have been placed on the Register, and are subject to inspection. 4 samples of milk were taken for analysis during the year, but no action was found necessary to be taken in any of the cases.

BAKERIES.

The Bakeries are now 5 in number. These have all been regularly inspected, and found generally in excellent sanitary condition. In two cases, whitewashing of the premises was ordered to be carried out.

No underground Bakeries exist in the district.

HOUSING OF THE WORKING CLASSES ACT, 1890, HOUSING (INSPECTION OF DISTRICT), REGULA- TIONS, 1910, HOUSING, TOWN PLANING ACT, 1909.

The total number of inspections made under above Acts, during 1913, were 143, viz : 12 by the Medical Officer, and 131 by the Sanitary Inspector.

Number of Dwelling Houses inspected ...	121
Total number of inspections made ...	143
Number of Dwelling House in which defects were found ...	11
Number of Dwelling Houses in which defects were rectified, without resort to closing orders ...	10
Number of representations to local authority, with a view or making closing orders. Section 17 (2)	None
Number of closing orders made. Section 17 (2) ...	None
Number of Dwelling Houses closed :—	
(a) by voluntary action of owner ...	None
(b) As a result of closing orders. Section 18. (2). ...	None
General character of the defects found to exist.	
Need of structural repair.	
Insufficient water supply.	
Defective or unsuitable closet accomodation.	
Inadequate sleeping accomodation, with overcrowding.	

FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS ACT, 1901.

The Factories and Wokshops coming under the above Act are 58 in number, viz. :—

Bakehouses ...	5
Electric Light Plant ..	3
Factories ...	6
Workshops and Workplaces ...	44

The general condition of the Workshops is good, and few cases have called for any action to be taken.

No overcrowding has been reported. Want of cleanliness has been reported in 2 instances, and need for whitewashing in the cases of 2 Bakeries.

GENERAL INSPECTION.

The Public Lavatories and conveniences have been regularly inspected and have been maintained in a clean and sanitary condition.

The Public Elementary Schools and County School have been kept in good sanitary order, and have an ample supply of good water.

The Schools have not required to be closed on account of infectious disease.

BYE-LAWS, REPORTS, ETC.

The following Bye-laws are in force in the District, viz. :
with respect to—

1. New Streets and Buildings.
2. Nuisances.
3. Slaughter Houses.
4. Cleansing of Footpaths and Pavements.
5. Decent conduct of persons using Sanitary Conveniences.
6. Tents, Vans and Sheds used for Human Habitation.
7. Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops.
8. Public Pleasure Grounds.
9. Sands, Seashore, and Promenade.
10. Cemeteries.

Monthly Reports have been sent to your Council, and
Monthly Statistical Returns to the County
Council.

No Special Report has been called for during the year.

The Sanitary Inspector's Report, Factory Act Report,
Tables of Mortality and Sickness, and the Meteorological
Statistics are appended.

ARTHUR HARDWICK, M.D., D.P.H.,

Medical Officer of Health.

Newquay, Cornwall.

February, 1914.

SANITARY INSPECTORS REPORT

for the Year 1913.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE
NEWQUAY URBAN COUNCIL.

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit to you my report for the year 1913:—

GENERAL.

Number of Inspections of Houses and Premises	939
„ Nuisances abated	139
„ Notices served	25
„ Summonses taken out	1
„ Magistrate's Orders obtained ...	1
„ Drains Inspected	63
„ Drains Cleansed or Repaired ...	17
„ New Private Drains laid and tested	30
„ Offensive Accumulations removed	37

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.—Four samples of Milk were taken and submitted to the Public Analyst, whose report did not call for any action to be taken in the matters.

Three parcels of food were condemned and destroyed. One diseased carcase was condemned, surrendered, and destroyed.

SMOKE NUISANCES.—Twenty-six observations of Factory chimneys were made, and three smoke nuisances were reported and abated.

SLAUGHTER HOUSES.—The Slaughter Houses of the district were regularly inspected, 62 visits having been made.

The premises were, in general, found in good order; two contraventions of the Bye-laws were found and remedied during the year.

DAIRIES AND COWSHEDS.—The Dairies and Cowsheds were regularly visited as far as possible during milking time; 43 inspections were made and the premises and utensils were all found clean and in good order. In the early part of the year public notice was given requiring all sellers of milk within the District to be registered, with the result that 17 sellers of milk having their dairies outside the District were registered and their carts and utensils are now subject to inspection.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.—There are 6 Factories and 49 Workshops in the District; these have been inspected, and found in good order with the exception of 4 cases in which limewashing was considered necessary.

DISINFECTION.—Seventeen rooms were disinfected during the year and two lots of bedding &c. were destroyed.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.—No offensive trades are carried on in the District.

HOUSING (INSPECTION OF DISTRICT) REGULATIONS, 1910.

Number of Inspections made	131
„ dwellings inspected	121

Eleven defects were found requiring action to be taken and these were all remedied without recourse to closing orders,

In several cottages the capacity of the sleeping rooms was found inadequate for the number of occupants; unfortunately, however, more suitable cottages are not available, but the provision by the Council of the proposed Workmen's Dwellings should go for towards giving the needed accomodation.

SEWERAGE.—The public sewers were regularly flushed and cleansed; repairs and renewals were made where necessary.

SCAVENGING.—The Streets of the District were swept and cleaned regularly; an increased number of sweepers having been employed during the year. The expenditure under this head was £401.

HOUSE REFUSE—The house refuse was regularly collected and disposed of; covered sanitary carts being employed. Approximately 3,500 loads were carried to the tips during the year at a cost of £491.

BUILDING.—Building operations actively carried on during the year; the number of plans approved by the Council during the year was 95 as against 62 during 1912.

I am, gentlemen,

Yours faithfully,

A. D. BRAGGINS, M.R.San.I.

NEWQUAY URBAN COUNCIL.

Report of Surveyor,

MARCH 17TH, 1914.

GENTLEMEN,

The rate of development of the Town continues to increase.

During the past year there has been great activity in Building operations.

95 Plans of various descriptions have been approved by the Council; 38 Houses and Buildings have been erected, and many improvements have been carried out to Houses and Shop Premises representing a capital outlay of approximately £23,000.

The Buildings comprise: Dwellings for Artisans, Middle-class Houses, and Private Residences, giving an added Rateable Value of approximately £1,500, or an increase of $4\frac{1}{2}\%$ over 1913.

JOHN ENNOR,

Surveyor.

Causes of, and Ages at Death during Year, 1913.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	DEATHS AT THE SUBJOINED AGES OF RESIDENTS WHETHER OOCURING IN OR BEYOND THE DISTRICT.									TOTAL DEATHS WHETHER OF "RESIDENTS" OR "NON RESIDENTS" IN INSTITUTIONS IN THE DISTRICT (b)
	All Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 2 years.	2 and under 5 years.	5 and under 15 years.	15 and under 25 years.	25 and under 45 years.	45 and under 65 years.	65 and upwards.	
Influenza	1							1		
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuber- culosis)	9				1	3	3	2		
Cancer, malignant disease ...	7						1	4	2	
Meningitis ...	1		1							
Organic Heart Disease ...	5							3	2	
Bronchitis	1								1	
Pneumonia (all forms) ...	1								1	
Nephritis & Bright's Disease	1							1		
Congenital Debility and Mal- formation, including Pre- mature Birth	1	1								
Other Defined Diseases ...	16	1		1		1		3	10	
Diseases ill-defined or un- known	5	1							4	
All Causes (certified) ...	48	3	1	1	1	4	4	14	20	1

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year, 1913.

	At all Ages.	5 to 15 Years.	15 to 25 Years.	25 to 45 Years.	45 to 65 Years.
Diphtheria (including Membranous croup) ...	1	1	0	0	0
Erysipelas	2	0	0	2	0
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	10	1	2	6	1
Measles	18	14	4	0	0
Whooping Cough ...	1	0	0	0	0
	32	16	6	8	1

ISOLATION HOSPITALS, SANATORIA, &c.:—

Tregwella, East Pentire, (15 cases Pulmonary Tuberculosis sent here by Corn-wall Insurance Committee from other districts, not included in the above list.)
Trevenson, St. Columb Minor, 8 beds.

Vital Statistics of whole District during 1913 and previous Years.

YEAR.	Population estimated to middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.			TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.		TRANSFERABLE DEATHS.		NET DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.			
		Un-corrected Number.	Nett.		Number.	Rate.	Of Non-Residents registered in the District.	Of Residents not registered in the District.	Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.	
			Number.	Rate.					Number.	Rate per 1,000 Nett Births.	Number.	Rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1908	4050	69		17	39	9.6	4		10	143.	35	8.5
1909	4200	58		13.8	39	9.2	4		4	69.9	35	8.3
1910	4350	78		18.	46	10.5	6		4	51.3	40	9.3
1911	4450	75		16.8	58	13.2	9		4	53.3	51	11.4
1912	4600	72	73	15.8	53	11.5	7	4	6	82.2	50	10.8
1913	4750	71	72	15.1	54	11.3	6		3	42.2	48	10.1

Area of District in Acres
(Land and Inland Water)

1072 Acres.

Total Population at all ages, 4415.
Number of Inhabited Houses, 1116.
Average number of Persons per House, 4.

At Census, 1911.

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year 1913, for the Urban District of Newquay.

Factories, Workshops, Workplaces, and Homework.

1.—INSPECTION.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances.

PREMISES.	Number of		
	Inspection.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories (including Factory Laundries) ...	16	0	0
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	54	0	0
Workplaces	10	0	0
Total	80	0	0

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

PARTICULARS.	Number of Defects.	
	Found.	Remidied.
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—</i>		
Want of Cleanliness	2	2
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts :—</i>		
Breach of Special Sanitary requirements for Bake-houses	2	2
Total	4	4

Important classes of Workshops, such as workshop bake-houses, enumerated.	Bakehouses	5
	Electric Light Plant	3
	Factories	6
	Workshops and Workplaces	44
Total Number of Workshops on Register		58

ARTHUR HARDWICK, M.D.,

Medical Officer of Health.

INFANT MORTALITY.

	1 to 2 weeks.	2 to 3 weeks.	Total under 4 weeks.	4 weeks under and under 3 months.	Total Deaths under 1 year.
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	1				1
Other Causes		1		1	2
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals	1	1	2	1	3

Net Births in the year.

Legitimate 67.

Illegitimate 6.

Net Deaths in the year.

Legitimate Infants 3.

Newquay Meteorological Station.

Lat. 50° 25' N. Long. 5° 5' W. 190 feet above Sea-level.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS for 1913.

TO THE NEWQUAY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

GENTLEMEN.

I have much pleasure in presenting my Eleventh Annual Report.

The past year, on the whole, has been a wet, dull and rather cold one.

The temperature has been rather low generally, but not specially below (or above) the average in any month, though November was distinctly milder than usual. There were no particularly hot or cold spells. The highest temperature recorded was 74°·3, and the lowest 27°·0.

Sunshine was deficient in every month except February and October, and particularly so in April and September. In October however there was no day without some sunshine, a quite unusual event.

January had more rainfall than any other month, March and September were also very wet. July and August, were dry, but dull. There was only one "rain-day" (7 a.m. to 7 p.m.) viz: September 5th. with a rainfall exceeding an inch; but 1·10 in. fell on January 10th—11th, 1·08 on October 6th—7th and 1·21, on December 22nd—23rd, all between 6 p.m., and 6 p.m. There was no period of complete or partial drought.

The Barometer reached its highest 30·68 ins. on December 31st, which is a rather unusual date for such an event. It fell below 29 ins. on one day only, viz: October 29th, with a reading of 28·92 ins.

The instruments remain as before, with the addition lately of a grass minimum and a four feet earth, thermometers, and were inspected as usual.

Col. E. Gully Bennet has again given me his rainfall returns for which I here thank him.

I am, gentlemen,

Yours faithfully,

CHAMBRE C. VIGURS.

TEMPERATURES, etc., in Stevenson Screen in 1913.

Month.	Humidity.		Cloud.		Maximum.			Minimum.			Difference from Average.			Mean of Max. and Min.	Difference from Average.	Mean Daily Range.	Difference from Average
	7 a.m.	6 p.m.	7 a.m.	6 p.m.	Mean.	Different from Average.	Highest.	Date of Highest.	Mean.	Difference from Average.	Lowest.	Date of Lowest.					
January	91	%	0—10	0—10	48.7	°	53	24th	39.8	°	31	26th	44.2	°	8.9	°	plus 1.7
February	88	88	7.4	6.8	47.1	—	54	4th	38.1	— .4	27	21st	42.6	— .8	9.0	°	plus 1.2
March	87	86	6.0	6.7	50.0	plus .5	54	6th	40.0	— .6	32	18th	45.0	—	10.0	°	plus 1.1
April	86	82	8.0	7.1	51.4	— 1.3	58	23rd	42.5	— 1.0	35	8th	47.0	— 1.1	8.0	°	— 1.2
May	87	81	6.3	6.7	56.1	— 1.2	67	28th	47.2	—	41	1st	51.7	— .5	9.0	°	— 1.1
June	85	82	6.8	6.2	60.3	— 1.5	71	16th	50.3	— 2.0	42	2nd	55.3	— 1.7	10.0	°	plus .5
July	84	81	6.2	5.0	62.7	— 2.5	73	29th	53.4	— 2.6	46	28th	58.0	— 2.6	9.3	°	—
August	86	80	6.7	6.4	65.0	—	74	26th	55.2	— .9	43	7th	60.1	— .6	9.8	°	plus .5
September	88	84	6.6	6.4	63.1	—	69	12th	54.1	plus .9	47	17th	58.6	plus .5	9.0	°	— .8
October	90	89	5.5	5.5	58.9	plus 1.4	64	14th	48.7	—	38	22nd	53.8	plus .6	10.2	°	plus 1.5
November	87	88	7.5	8.0	53.8	plus 1.7	58	10th	46.7	plus 2.7	35	23rd	50.3	plus 2.3	7.0	°	— 1.1
December	83	84	7.4	7.5	48.1	— 1.9	54	1st	42.4	—	28	31st	45.3	— 1.0	5.5	°	— 1.9
Year	87	84	6.8	6.6	55.4	— .3	74.3	Aug. 26th.	46.5	— .5	27.0	Feb. 21st.	51.0	— .4	8.9	°	— .1

BRIGHT SUNSHINE IN 1913.

Month.	Hours of Sunshine Possible.	Amount Recorded.		Percentage of Possible.	Mean Daily Amount.	Greatest Daily Amount.		No. of Days with Bright Sunshine.
		Total Hours.	Difference from average			Hours.	Date.	
January	263	49	-11	19	1.59	5.5	26th	20
February	279	93	+12	34	3.34	8.2	12th	22
March	366	120	-19	33	3.88	10.0	30th	21
April	412	119	-60	29	3.97	9.8	23rd	26
May	477	206	-25	43	6.66	12.5	18th	29
June	488	201	-17	42	6.71	14.1	15th	29
July	492	203	-14	42	6.55	13.6	25th	28
August	448	167	-38	38	5.40	12.5	1st	24
September	378	119	-51	32	3.97	11.0	7th	23
October	332	122	+9	37	3.94	9.2	16th	31
November	270	66	-13	25	2.21	6.3	23rd	24
December	249	48	—	20	1.54	6.5	20th & 30th	21
Year	4454	1516	-226	34	4.15	14.1	June 15th	298

RAINFALL IN 1913.

Guage at Tennis Courts.

6 p.m. Reservoir
Guage. Guage.

Guage at Tresillian House.

Month.	Total Rainfall.		Rainy Days.		Greatest Fall in 24 hours.		Total Fall.	Rainy Days.	Greatest Fall in 24 hours.	
	Inches.	Difference from Average.	Number.	Mean Amount.	Amount.	Date.			Amount.	Date.
January	5.13	+2.01	30	.17	.59	10th	5.07	25	.87	10th
February	1.14	-1.44	10	.11	.30	1st	1.06	7	.28	7th
March	4.68	+2.23	23	.20	.75	22nd	4.60	20	.77	22nd
April	3.91	+1.86	19	.21	.76	15th	3.76	20	.80	15th
May	3.06	+1.59	20	.15	.78	7th	3.25	15	1.26	7th
June	1.42	-.51	15	.09	.27	22nd	1.36	16	.28	22nd
July	.66	-1.40	10	.07	.26	14th	.70	12	.19	14th
August	.94	-1.76	13	.07	.34	11th	.94	12	.35	11th
September	4.38	+2.17	19	.23	1.02	5th	4.21	15	1.20	13th
October	4.87	+ .93	19	.26	.85	10th	4.93	18	1.45	10th
November	4.32	+ .95	25	.17	.57	5th	4.45	24	.71	9th
December	3.94	-.84	18	.22	.91	23rd	4.07	16	1.06	6th
Year	38.45	+5.79	221	.17	1.02	Sept. 5th	38.40	200	1.45	Oct. 10th

BAROMETER and WEATHER in 1913.

Also EARTH TEMPERATURE at 1 foot.

Month.	Barometer, corrected and reduced.				Number of Days of							Mean Earth Temperature at 1 foot.
	Mean.	Highest.	Lowest.	Extreme Range.	Hail.	Snow.	Gales.	Hear or Black Frost.	Nights below 32 in screen.	Fog or Mist.	Thunder-storms.	
	inches	inches	inches	inches								
January ...	29.717	30.28	29.07	1.21	2	...	1	2	3	3	...	45.3
February ...	30.133	30.64	29.54	1.10	1	...	1	5	6	7	...	44.2
March ...	29.862	30.63	29.03	1.60	2	...	3	4	1	1	1	45.6
April ...	29.828	30.27	29.16	1.11	...	...	1	1	...	3	1	47.9
May ...	29.889	30.32	29.16	1.16	...	...	2	...	...	6	2	54.1
June ...	30.116	30.50	29.75	.75	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	58.3
July ...	30.088	30.35	29.85	.50	...	...	...	...	...	9	1	61.5
August ...	30.068	30.29	29.73	.56	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	62.7
September ...	29.910	30.36	29.21	1.15	1	...	...	...	...	6	3	59.7
October ...	29.766	30.35	28.92	1.43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55.6
November ...	29.925	30.55	29.16	1.39	1	...	...	...	...	5	...	50.7
December ...	30.160	30.68	29.41	1.27	4	...	4	4	1	4	1	47.2
Year ...	29.955	30.68	28.92	1.76	11	...	12	16	11	60	9	52.7

Earth Temperature—Lowest, 39.8° on Februray 21st and 22nd; Highest, 64.2° on August 4th.